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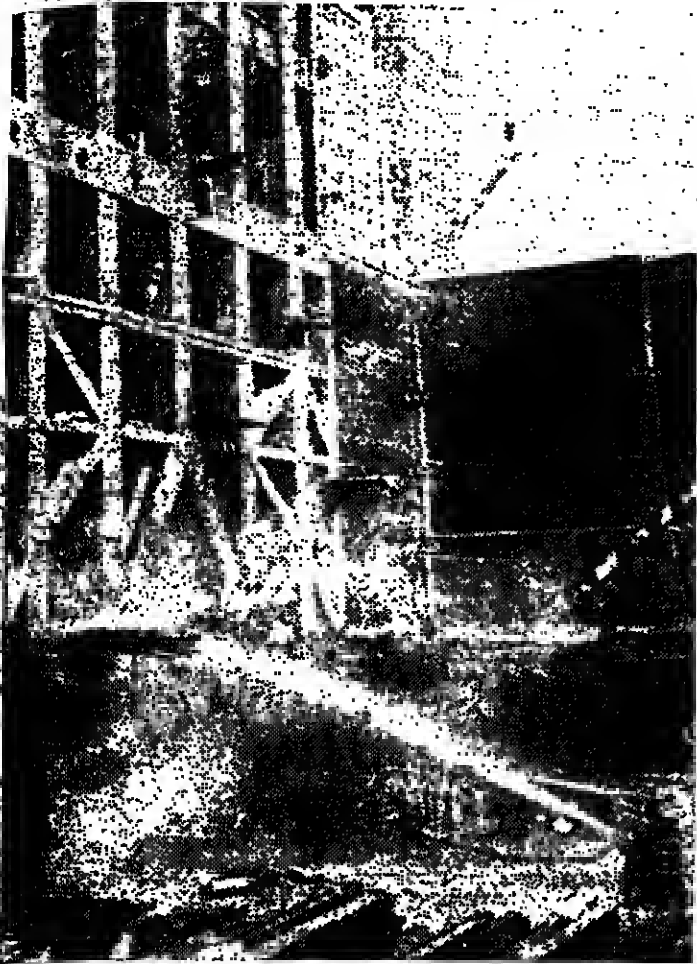
PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1970

Established 1887

Algeria 4.8	Libya 9.1
Argentina 1.3	Madagascar 1.3
Australia	..... 1.0	Mali	..... 0.8
Belgium	..... 1.0	Morocco	..... 1.0
Canada	..... 1.0	Niger	..... 0.8
Denmark	..... 1.0	Nigeria	..... 0.8
France	..... 1.0	Poland	..... 1.0
Germany	..... 1.0	Portugal	..... 1.0
Greece	..... 1.0	Romania	..... 1.0
Great Britain	..... 1.0	Saudi Arabia	..... 1.0
India	..... 1.0	Spain	..... 1.0
Italy	..... 1.0	Sweden	..... 1.0
Japan	..... 1.0	Switzerland	..... 1.0
Lebanon	..... 1.0	Taiwan	..... 1.0
		U.S. Military	..... 1.0
		Yugoslavia	..... 1.0

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly cloudy, sun 4:44 (9-5). Tomorrow occasional rain, sun 4:44 (9-5). **LONDON:** Fair, sun 4:44 (9-5). **NEW YORK:** Fair, sun 4:44 (9-5). **CHICAGO:** Fair, sun 4:44 (9-5). **LOS ANGELES:** Fair, sun 4:44 (9-5). **HONOLULU:** Fair, sun 4:44 (9-5). **SAO PAULO:** Fair, sun 4:44 (9-5). **TOYO:** Fair, sun 4:44 (9-5). **ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2**

6.27.112



NEW YORK BLASTS—Firemen play a hose on a still smoking area of the World Trade Center construction site following a series of explosions yesterday.

New World Trade Center

Blasts Rock N.Y.C. Building That Will Be World's Tallest

NEW YORK, March 16 (UPI)—A series of propane gas explosions rocked the construction site of a 110-story building today, sending flames and smoke billowing into the air. The blasts came a few hours after a bomb threat halted some construction work. Police officers, who were alerted by a telephone call, arrived at the site of the World Trade Center. The explosions occurred in the lower Manhattan area, near the site of the new World Trade Center. The blasts caused damage to the existing structure, but no one was injured. The construction of the new World Trade Center is expected to be completed by 1975.

Vatican to Include Sex Study in New Training of Priests

VATICAN CITY, March 16 (UPI)—The Vatican outlined major changes today in the training of priests, including sex education and psychological studies. The changes are part of a new training program for priests, which will be implemented by 1975. The program will include a study of human sexuality, as well as psychological and social sciences. The Vatican has long been known for its conservative stance on sex, but these changes represent a significant shift in its approach to priestly training. The program will be overseen by the Vatican's Department of Clergy Education.

Swiss Consulate Shut in Salisbury

BERN, March 16 (AP)—The Swiss government decided today to shut down its consulate in Salisbury, England, following the proclamation of the Republic of Rhodesia. The decision was made after the Rhodesian government announced that it had unilaterally declared independence from South Africa. The Swiss government has long maintained a policy of neutrality, and this decision is seen as a reflection of its stance on the Rhodesian issue. The consulate in Salisbury was closed on March 16.

Israel Says It Downed Cairo MiG Commandos Hit Syrian Posts Again

TEL AVIV, March 16 (UPI)—Israeli jets pounded Egyptian military targets today and shot down an Egyptian MiG-21 jet that tried to intercept a reconnaissance flight between strikes, military spokesmen said. Israeli aerial cannon hit another Soviet-built MiG-21 when Egyptian interceptors rose to attack an Israeli reconnaissance flight over the central sector of the Suez Canal about 2 p.m., the spokesmen said. Israeli pilots reported they did not see the Egyptian pilot bail out before the first MiG crashed 12 miles inside Egypt. They reported seeing their cannon fire rip into the other MiG-21 but did not see it crash.

(In Cairo, a military spokesman announced that Egyptian MiG jets intercepted three waves of Israeli warplanes today in a series of dogfights and shot down one Israeli jet.)

Follow Up Raid

After the reconnaissance flight—and the air battle—Israeli jets swept in over the central sector again at 4 p.m. in a ten-minute follow-up raid on Egyptian military installations, the spokesmen said. Israeli pilots reported they saw no Egyptian interceptors during the air strikes. All planes—including those of the reconnaissance mission and in the dogfight—returned safely to base, spokesmen said. To the north, Israeli commandos followed up their first strike into Syria since the June 1967 war, last night with a second raid before dawn today. The commandos destroyed a cult center and a Syrian Army pillbox near the village of Gasein, in southern Syria, six miles from the cease-fire line running along the Israeli-held Golan Heights, military spokesmen said.

White House Says Decision on Jets For Israel Is to Be Made This Week

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI)—A decision on the sale of U.S. jets to Israel will be announced later this week by the State Department, the White House said today. Presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler reiterated that no decision on the proposed sale had been reached, saying "it's still under consideration." Mr. Ziegler attached no special importance to the fact that the announcement was being made by the State Department rather than the White House. "There's no question the President makes the final decision," Mr. Ziegler said. "The State Department usually announces matters of foreign interest."

A Clear Swing to the Right

Socialist Coalition Upset in Finnish Vote

HELSINKI, March 16 (UPI)—Non-Socialist parties today wrested parliamentary control from the Socialists in Finland's general election. The election results showed a clear swing to the right, with the National Coalition party winning the most seats. The Socialists, who had held power for many years, lost their majority. The new government is expected to be formed by the National Coalition party. The election was held on March 15.



TALE OF THE SEA—Enrique Ramos Guzman, of the freighter Rappahannock, which picked up part of the crew of the Columbia Eagle, talks to a newsman at Vayama.

Rescued Men in Port Cambodia Gives Asylum to 2 Who Hijacked Munitions Ship

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI)—The Cambodian government has granted asylum to two Americans who hijacked the freighter Columbia Eagle, the State Department said today. The two men, who were rescued by the Rappahannock, are now in Cambodia. The State Department said that the Cambodian government had agreed to grant them asylum. The two men are now being held in Cambodia, and their fate remains uncertain.

'Hippies' Said to Have Tricked Crew Into Abandoning Ship

VAYAMA AMMUNITION PORT, Thailand, March 16 (UPI)—Crew members of the ship Rappahannock, which arrived here today with 24 men who fled in lifeboats from the hijacked American munitions ship Columbia Eagle, said some of them described the two hijackers as "hippies." The Rappahannock, which is also a munitions carrier, picked up the crewmen in the Gulf of Siam last Saturday night. The Columbia Eagle men were not allowed to come ashore today pending the completion of immigration formalities, complicated by the unexpected capture of their arrival. American military authorities said they expected Thailand to let the rescued seamen leave the Rappahannock tomorrow. From interviews with about a dozen members of the crew of the Rappahannock, the following version of the incident at sea emerged: At 1:00 p.m. Saturday, while the Columbia Eagle was steaming up the Gulf of Siam, about 100 miles off the coast of Cambodia, a report was circulated, attributed to the captain of the ship, that a bomb was about to be exploded, and the "abandon ship" signal was given.

Captain Threatened

According to crew members of the Rappahannock, who declined to be identified, seamen from the Columbia Eagle said the order was issued by the captain to the third mate while the captain was threatened by a gun. The gun was held, according to these accounts, by a 21-year-old steward assigned to the officers' quarters. The youth, described as a bearded, white hippie of American nationality, was suspected by other crew members to be a user of narcotics. He had as his sole apparent follower a stoker, also young and apparently also a hippie type. The leader was reported to have said he was taking the Columbia Eagle to neutralist Cambodia to ask for political asylum. If asylum were refused, he said, he would blow up the ship. The crew members of the Rappahannock said they were told that 24 of the Columbia Eagle crew, some acting in the belief that a fire and boat drill was under way, were hustled into two lifeboats. Many of them, resting in their bunks after standing watch, rushed



Donald Swann, captain of the Columbia Eagle.

Agnew Backs Bombing

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI)—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said today that any halt in the bombing of North Vietnam would be a peace settlement was unwelcome. He said the bombing was necessary to bring about a peace settlement. Agnew's statement was made in a speech to the Senate. He said that the bombing was a necessary part of the U.S. policy in Vietnam. He also said that the U.S. was committed to the goal of a peaceful settlement in Vietnam.

'One-Shot Resumption' in 1968

U.S. Broke Its Embargo on Arms to Greece

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The United States broke the embargo imposed on the delivery of heavy armaments to Greece in the fall of 1968 in the wake of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, American officials disclosed today. It was a "one-shot resumption" of the delivery of larger military hardware at a time when there were strong indications that the Soviet Union was planning similar aggressive moves in the Balkans against Romania and Yugoslavia. What was delivered remains a secret, but the shipment is understood to have included some jet aircraft and two minesweepers. The United States suspended all military aid shipments to Greece after the April, 1967, military coup, but the delivery of small arms, ammunition, spare parts and other maintenance stocks continued. Where the exact line between

Senators Warned U.S. Withdrawal Might Doom Laos

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Under Secretary of State Elliot Richardson told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that withdrawal of all U.S. military forces from Laos might mean the collapse of the neutralist government of Prince Souvanna Phouma. It also might mean, he testified, that the United States could not achieve its objective of restoring the 1962 Geneva accords, which set up the neutralist government. Mr. Richardson's comments were in reply to the suggestion of Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., that the U.S. forces in Laos simply be pulled out. Sen. Cooper said he could not understand why the U.S. involvement in Laos was being broadened. Other committee members said the involvement already was much greater than they had realized, and voiced fears that an increase in American bombing there could lead to the dispatch of ground troops to Laos.

Sihanouk Gets Soviet Pledge On Neutrality

MOSCOW, March 16 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today promised Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia "all-around support in the struggle against imperialist provocations," but kept silent on the issue of Vietnamese military presence in the Southeast Asian kingdom. Tass, the official press agency, distributed an account of today's meetings between Sihanouk, Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin. It blamed the United States for Cambodia's troubles. No reference was made to Sihanouk's avowed purpose in coming here which was to ask the Russians to use their influence in Hanoi to persuade North Vietnam and the Viet Cong to withdraw their forces from Cambodia. The statement said: "The Soviet government has again confirmed its respect for the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia and its opposition to any border or territorial changes in Southeast Asia which could continue relying on the Soviet Union for all-around support in the struggle against imperialist provocations and interference in her affairs, for the safeguarding of her territorial integrity and sovereignty." The statement said both sides in the discussions found the main cause for tension in Southeast Asia was "the aggression of American imperialism in Vietnam, armed U.S. intervention in Laos, provocations of American and Saigon troops against Cambodia and violation of her neutrality."

U.S. Extends Loan Of Six Warships

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI)—The administration has extended the loan of five destroyers and one submarine to Greece, despite an American embargo on major weapons for that country. The six ships constitute more than half of the 11 submarines and destroyers in the Royal Hellenic Navy. The United States lent the ships to the Greeks several years ago. The loan of the submarine and two of the destroyers expired in 1967; the other destroyer loans expired last year. Legislation authorized the loans for an initial five years, and for an additional five-year period at the discretion of the President. The administration decided to let Greece keep the ships, and an exchange of diplomatic notes renewing the loan was completed in Athens Feb. 3. No Choice One State Department official said today that, despite the embargo, the United States had no choice but to renew the loans. "How can we say Greece is part of NATO and an important ally in that part of the world," he asked, "and withdraw these ships?" Meanwhile, a general review of America's posture toward the Greek government—and of the embargo on major weapons—is continuing on Page 2, Col. 1.

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'Uneasiness, Regret' Voiced

Cambodia Anti-Red Protests Upset Peking

HONG KONG, March 16 (UPI)—An official report from Peking today said Communist Chinese Premier Zhou En-lai had "expressed uneasiness and regret" over the Cambodian demonstrations against the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong missions in Phnom Penh.

The report, carried by Peking's Hsinhua Press Agency, came as the Cambodian head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, was scheduled to fly from the Soviet Union to China and followed agreement by Cambodia, North Vietnam and representatives of the Communist Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam to hold a meeting to discuss questions arising out of the demonstrations.

A Cambodian Embassy announcement in Moscow said Prince Sihanouk's departure for Peking had been postponed until Tuesday.

The Peking dispatch coincided with reports from Phnom Penh of new anti-Communist demonstrations there and a commentary in the official Hanoi newspaper, Nhan Dan, calling for the creation of "an atmosphere favorable for the Vietnam-Cambodia meeting."

Premier Zhou's comment on the anti-Communist demonstrations in Cambodia was made at a meeting with Nay Valentine, Cambodian ambassador to Peking. Hsinhua said Mr. Zhou received the Cambodian diplomat "in the early hours of March 15."

The agency said it was authorized to refute rumors circulating in Cambodia that Vietnamese nationalists in Peking held demonstrations in front of the Cambodian Embassy in Peking and wrecked it.

Hsinhua declared: "The rumors which appeared in Phnom Penh are complete fabrications created with ulterior motives."

The agency's report was interpreted here as a reflection of Peking's concern that Cambodia may have shifted away from its former position of tolerance toward the Communists in Vietnam and China.

The report declared that China and Cambodia were "friendly to each other." It said that the Chinese government and people had "always respected and supported the policy of peace, independence, non-alignment and maintenance of territorial integrity," as upheld by Prince Sihanouk.

The latest anti-Communist protest in Phnom Penh took place outside the Cambodian parliament, where demonstrators demanded that the Vietnamese Communist troops leave Cambodia.

After demonstrators rampaged through premises occupied by representatives of North Vietnam and the Communist "government" of South Vietnam last Friday, Cambodia demanded that the Communists withdraw their forces from Cambodian territory by dawn on Sunday. Soon after the deadline expired Cambodia announced its agreement to talks with Hanoi and Viet Cong representatives.

Declaring that the Vietnamese people "greatly rejoice" at the talks agreement, Nhan Dan said problems concerning relations between North Vietnam and Cambodia "must be settled through negotiations."

The Nhan Dan commentary said the immediate task was to "create an atmosphere favorable for the Vietnam-Cambodia meeting."

It asserted that Hanoi was "making big efforts in this direction" and hoped that the Cambodians would make similar efforts "to create conditions for the representatives of the parties concerned to meet in an atmosphere of brotherly solidarity."

The following day, Christian Chapman, director of the State Department's Office of Military Assistance and Sales, appeared before the committee.

Mr. Spiers testified that the loan decision had been "reached jointly by the State Department and the Defense Department."

The committee chairman, L. Mendel Rivers, asked him whether the President had personally reviewed the decision. "It was approved in the White House," Mr. Spiers replied, "but I very much doubt that this went to the President."

The following day, Christian Chapman, director of the State Department's Office of Military Assistance and Sales, appeared before the committee. He reported that the American Embassy in Athens "has just reported that the loans have been extended" through an exchange of diplomatic notes.

One State Department official explained today that the embargo issue had been discussed within the department. It was decided, he said, that "since these ships were already in the Greek Navy," their loan "was not really related" to the ban.

The ships were officially termed "excess to Navy needs" at the time the United States lent them. They are old ships, of World War II or Korean vintage, and the submarine is diesel-powered.

The American embargo was put into effect in April, 1967, as a sign of Washington's disapproval of the abolition of parliamentary government in Greece. No definition of "major end items" has been offered, but officials say the term clearly includes sophisticated jet fighters, tanks, heavy artillery and warships.

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BILINGUAL PROTEST—Cambodian students march through Phnom Penh during a massive protest demonstration yesterday against the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong.

With Inconclusive Results

Cambodia in Talks on Hanoi Exit

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, March 16 (UPI)—Cambodia today temporarily suspended its ultimatum to North Vietnam and the Viet Cong to withdraw their troops and opened talks with the Communists aimed at achieving an early evacuation of their forces.

A three-hour meeting on Cambodia's demand for the departure of an estimated 15,000 Vietnamese Communist troops appeared to have been inconclusive. Diplomatic observers noted that no official communiqué was issued and that no date was set for further talks.

Cambodian negotiators confronted Hanoi and Viet Cong officials with a new demand for evacuation of the intruders while more than 20,000 nationalist youths, workers and students massed in front of the National Assembly building and shouted hostile slogans against the Vietnamese Communists.

Tension remained high between the Cambodian population and the Vietnamese colony after last week's riots, during which mobs sacked the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong embassies and damaged a number of private Vietnamese homes and shops here and in provincial towns.

Gen. Lou Nol, Cambodia's premier and defense minister, suspended his plimination to the Communists to clear out of frontier areas after Hanoi and the Viet Cong agreed to negotiate on the issue.

Cambodian officials remarked that it was the first time Hanoi and the Viet Cong had agreed to discuss the presence of their forces on Cambodian soil. In past years they have ignored Cambodia's insistent demands for such talks.

Officials said the talks were "the last chance" for both sides to find a modus vivendi. Leaders of Cambodia's 36,000-man army were reported to be incensed over the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces continued presence in border areas where Cambodia charges the intruders behave as the masters.

Officials said that recently a Cambodian parliamentary mission had halted in a frontier district by armed Viet Cong guerrillas.

The Cambodian Assembly, sources said, was preparing legislation providing heavy punishment for citizens who accept bribes from the Communist intruders or help them in any way.

The nationalist crowd, which dispersed peacefully today, also demanded stern punishment for Cambodians sympathizing with the Vietnamese Communists.

Defending Secret U.S. Base

A Dozen or More GIs Died In Laos Battle 2 Years Ago

By T. D. Allman

VIENTIANE, March 16 (UPI)—More than a dozen Americans were killed in Laos two years ago in defense of a secret American installation which assisted U.S. bombing of North Vietnam. The incident, until now kept secret, was not included in President Nixon's recent speech, and it has had an important effect on North Vietnamese strategy in northeast Laos.

In his March 6 statement on Laos, Mr. Nixon said, "No American stationed in Laos has ever been killed in ground combat operations."

However, the White House confirmed today the deaths of the American servicemen in Laos two years ago. Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said the deaths were included among the less than 50 of the Nixon administration announced had been killed since 1962 in ground action. But he said the White House still stands on President Nixon's statement of March 6.

The sentence, although carefully phrased to exclude casualties in the American air war in Laos and U.S. military personnel who have fought in Laos from U.S. bases in South Vietnam and Thailand—failed to cover scores of Americans killed while performing military and military-support functions on the ground in Laos, in combat with North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao troops.

Speaking with newsmen Friday, Mr. Ziegler said that there were "some" U.S. casualties in Laos besides the 50 he mentioned.

Krotic telecommunications equipment, including radar sets, dotted Phou Pha Thi and several nearby hills. American Air Force and CIA personnel used the valley landing strip as the base for American-led teams of Meo mercenaries entering North Vietnam on special harassment missions.

This American use of Laos to support the bombing of North Vietnam quickly became intolerable to Hanoi. Several attacks at Phou Pha Thi failed in 1965 and 1967. After several North Vietnamese attacks at Phou Pha Thi in February, 1968, a Communist assault there finally succeeded. Several outposts fell early in March, and some U.S. personnel were evacuated.

On March 10, 1968, the landing strip was lost, cutting Phou Pha Thi's only link with the outside world. North Vietnamese troops then fought their way up the exposed side of the mountain, advancing in some cases in hand-to-hand combat, and under heavy American air attack.

Inside a limestone cave and concrete bunker that served as main American headquarters, again according to American sources familiar with the incident, were between 12 and 21 Americans, mostly U.S. Air Force personnel, a number of Laotian officers and some 100 Meo troops.

One of the Skyhawks was hit by guerrillas during the landing and crashed into the ocean off North Vietnam, but its pilot was rescued. The other A-4 went down Saturday and its pilot was recovered.

On the Vietnam battlefield, guerrillas shelled 15 allied bases last night and today and spokesmen said U.S. casualties were 11 wounded.

Light fighting was reported from the field. U.S. artillery fired at guerrilla units in the Demolition area yesterday in the most significant incident in the area in more than two months.

Military spokesmen said the U.S. guns opened fire in response to an aerial report that guerrillas were on the move 600 yards south of the Ben Hai River, which separates the six-mile-wide buffer strip.

One guerrilla was killed in the artillery attack, military spokesmen said.

Headquarters also announced the departure of more Americans from the area and said U.S. troop strength in Vietnam fell to a 29-month low last week with the withdrawal of 1,500 Americans from the war zone.

Spokesmen said there were 400-500 Americans in Vietnam as of March 12, compared with a total of 447,700 on March 5. It was the lowest point since the week ending Oct. 26, 1967, when there were 453,000 Americans here, reports showed.

The United States has removed nearly 83,000 men from Vietnam in the past year, spokesmen said.

Laos Outpost Hit

VIENTIANE, March 16 (UPI)—Guerrillas attacked a Laotian government outpost about 80 miles northeast of Vientiane today, heavily damaging a bridge on the nation's main north-south highway.

According to well-informed sources, an estimated two companies of guerrillas hit the outpost at the village of Ban Na Lo, about 15 miles east of the Mekong River town of Pakxane.

Reports from the scene said that as the attack was under way about three miles north of Highway 2, guerrillas also attacked a bridge on the highway which is the main route from Vientiane to the southern Laotian panhandle. The bridge sustained "serious damage," reports said.

The four-engine Constellation smashed into a hangar on its sprawling base and destroyed a large stockpile of military supplies. At least 10 men were killed and the ground was injured.

All aboard the EC-121, jammed with sophisticated electronic equipment, were Navy men, spokesmen said.

The aircraft broke in two after striking the hangar and only the white tail section and part of the fuselage were distinguishable amid the twisted wreckage. There was no sign of the plane's cockpit or the wreckage of the plane.

It is the worst air disaster in the history of the U.S. Navy. The aircraft was on a mission to search for a downed B-52 bomber.

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DA NANG, March 16 (UPI)—U.S. Navy B-52 reconnaissance aircraft with \$1 million in supplies crashed in flames while landing at Da Nang airbase today. Twenty-five persons were killed and nine injured.

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U.S. Announces Laos Strikes And Loss of Three Aircraft

SAIGON, March 16 (UPI)—The United States began announcing air strikes into Laos today and reported the loss of three more U.S. planes to ground fire there.

In its first announcement of the U.S. strikes, the command here in Saigon said:

"Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps aircraft yesterday continued interdiction operations against the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos. Air Force aircraft flew combat support missions in Laos for Royal Laotian forces. In addition, B-52s participated in interdiction operations along the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos."

The official disclosure that American planes are bombing Laos, along with the announcement of U.S. plane losses there, meant a further step in taking the wraps off what has since 1964 been a secret air campaign.

The announcement did not give the number of tactical and strategic B-52 strikes flown in Laos yesterday. The command said a few hours earlier that it would report only the fact that such strikes had been flown.

The losses were two Navy A-4 Skyhawk jets and an Air Force OV-10 propeller-driven Bronco. The Bronco was shot down last night in Laos's upper panhandle and its pilot was rescued, spokesmen said.

One of the Skyhawks was hit by guerrillas during the landing and crashed into the ocean off North Vietnam, but its pilot was rescued. The other A-4 went down Saturday and its pilot was recovered.

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Reports from the scene said that as the attack was under way about three miles north of Highway 2, guerrillas also attacked a bridge on the highway which is the main route from Vientiane to the southern Laotian panhandle. The bridge sustained "serious damage," reports said.

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All aboard the EC-121, jammed with sophisticated electronic equipment, were Navy men, spokesmen said.

The aircraft broke in two after striking the hangar and only the white tail section and part of the fuselage were distinguishable amid the twisted wreckage. There was no sign of the plane's cockpit or the wreckage of the plane.

It is the worst air disaster in the history of the U.S. Navy. The aircraft was on a mission to search for a downed B-52 bomber.

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22 GIs Killed At Da Nang in Plane Crash

DA NANG, March 16 (UPI)—U.S. Navy B-52 reconnaissance aircraft with \$1 million in supplies crashed in flames while landing at Da Nang airbase today. Twenty-five persons were killed and nine injured.

The four-engine Constellation smashed into a hangar on its sprawling base and destroyed a large stockpile of military supplies. At least 10 men were killed and the ground was injured.

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Japan Consul Describes His Kidnapping

SAO PAULO, Brazil, March 16 (Reuters)—Japanese Consul General Nobuo Okuchi—freed after 97 hours as a prisoner of guerrillas—told today how he was snatched at gunpoint from outside his home here and taken blindfolded to a secret hideout.

The 56-year-old diplomat was speaking at a press conference. He was left in a city street by the leftist Revolutionary Popular Vanguard (VRP) last night and went home by taxi.

The guerrillas freed him after five political prisoners, for whom he was held hostage, were flown to Mexico City by the Brazilian government.

Mr. Okuchi said he was kept in a room measuring about six by 17 feet, which had a private bathroom. His three windows were kept shut and covered with blankets. He had a bed and three chairs.

The diplomat said no threats were made against him.

"It was evident that my freedom depended on the Brazilian government's decision to send the five prisoners and three children to Mexico," he added.

He said he was confident Brazil would make every effort to meet the guerrillas' demands to "preserve my life . . . and this confidence in the Brazilian government never failed me."

The guerrillas tuned in to all radio broadcasts, read the newspapers and sometimes even translated some of the news for him into English.

The consul, who was bombarded with questions, said: "It is still obvious to me that a kidnapping is something worse than a press conference."

"From the very start they told me they had nothing against me personally or against the Japanese people. On the whole they treated me well," the consul said.

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Finns Move To the Right

(Continued from Page 1)

showing was made by the Rural party, which held its longest and added another eight. The party appeared to gain most in the underdeveloped eastern election districts. The results are a major victory for party leader Veljko Vemama, 51, who held the party's only seat at dissolution.

Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen of the Center party said, "The rightists—the Conservatives and the Rural party

Turning Down NAACP

Supreme Court Allows Delay in School Busing

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI).—The Supreme Court, in a move that deeply disappointed civil rights lawyers, refused today to apply its own rule of desegregation, arguing later, to the heated school controversy in Charlotte, N.C.

Without comment, in a one-sentence announcement, the high court denied a motion by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's legal team to reinstate a district court order for large-scale new busing beginning April 1 and left standing a court-of-appeals order halting the desegregation plan.

The defense fund had taken an emergency appeal from the stay order of the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and had called the issue a major test of confidence in trial judges like Judge James B. McMillan, who risked public abuse for enforcing the high court's decrees.

Defense Fund director-counsel Jack Greenberg was quick to state that the denial was "on a matter of procedure and has no substantive significance." He said it would be "far-fetched" to conclude that the high court had buckled in the face of Southern resistance and criticism by Nixon administration officials of court decisions on schools.

Other civil-rights lawyers privately said they were not so sure. They said that while the Charlotte controversy is far from over, a strong, final desegregation order could emerge, lower courts are unlikely to issue busing orders where needed until the Supreme Court makes clear they will be upheld.

Judge McMillan's busing plan would have added at least 14,000 students to the 23,000 children already bused to school in Charlotte. They would have criss-crossed the city in a school-bus pairing arrangement, taking up to two and a half hours a day in transit.

School officials had told the court they don't have the money to buy the buses that would be needed.

In recent weeks the Charlotte case has become a focal point of the dispute over how much busing, if any, the courts can order. In the city, the South to eliminate the all-black schools and create unitary, non-racial school systems. Southern boards and their congressmen are insisting that their problems, although stemming from legally enforced segregation before 1954, should have the same cure as Northern schools, where official race discrimination has rarely been proven.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Robert F. Finch criticized Judge McMillan's ruling last week as an example of what he considered confusing and educationally harmful court rulings. Citizens groups condemned the judge and called for his impeachment, and the school board for Charlotte and surrounding Mecklenburg County told the high court they simply couldn't pay the cost of busing.

Judge McMillan, rapping the school board for repeated delay in submitting an effective plan, hired an education consultant and drew up his own schedule for grade-school integration by April 1 and high schools by May 4.

In a statement, one of the young men gave a typical explanation: They had been to Copenhagen in their Volkswagen camper bus and one of them had bought a candy bar.

Could they help it if the police found 750 grams of hash in their camp? Obviously it was a plant. The young men are now in a French prison awaiting trial.

If their case goes like the 50 others involving Americans that have come up recently in the Paris area, the seven will spend four months in prison before ever coming to trial. Then they will be convicted, maintaining to the end that it was a plant. About one-third eventually admit they bought the stuff to use. Sentences can range up to five years depending on the court's findings.

American officials have become greatly concerned about the rising American population in French jails on drug charges. The authorities feel that young Americans simply don't know that official policy here has changed, or that there is an official policy.

One Man's Story
A young American called Frenchy lent his story to a bulletin put out by the Paris American Center for students and artists. Here is his story:

"It was when I was working at Jacky's Far West Saloon (in Montparnasse). I was taking a break, just walking up Boulevard Raspail about 2 a.m. This cop stopped me, searched me on the spot and found ten grams of hash. I was taken to the local police station, then to a central station and finally held for four months at the Prison de la Santé in a cell with three other Americans who were all in for the same thing. I asked for bail, but it was refused. When my trial finally came up, I got sentenced to five months, of which I had already served four."

Or consider the case of the poor fellow who got caught with half a gram of hash and was sentenced to four months. As he remarked: "It wasn't even enough to roll a joint."

U.S. officials here believe young Americans carrying hashish run a great risk of being detected, first because they tend to look alike, and second because, like any Frenchman, they can be stopped and searched by any policeman.

In a memo sent recently by U.S. authorities to Washington on these young Americans, they were described as follows:

"Young people, especially those long-haired, bearded and sloppily attired, 19-25 years old, hippie types wandering aimlessly through France and other countries of Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, calling attention to themselves by appearance and their habits of congregating in Paris and other cities with persons of a similar philosophy."

In other words they are spotted by the police on sight, taken in for "identity checks," and searched. They think perhaps that if they are caught they will simply be deported, but the French don't like to deport people. They prefer to jail them.

Train Kills 50 Sheep
MILAN, March 16 (UPI).—The Milan-Venice express ran into a herd of sheep that had strayed onto the tracks early today, killing 50 animals. The passengers escaped injury. The line was blocked for an hour while workers removed the carcasses.

City Strike Ends
In San Francisco
SAN FRANCISCO, March 16 (UPI).—Mayor Joseph L. Alioto announced today an agreement with 14,000 striking city employees early today, ending a threat of a general strike.

The agreement was announced after marathon negotiations which continued after the strike began one minute after midnight Friday. Transit service and citywide health services shut down, schools also closed Friday.

Mr. Alioto had refused to seek an injunction against the picketing, which striking union members threatened to extend to the waterfront and San Francisco International Airport today.

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STRIKE MEETING—Members of the Transport and General Workers Union striking Heathrow Airport gather for a labor rally at a sports stadium in Brentford.

Day Service at Heathrow Cut by Strike

LONDON, March 16 (Reuters).—A walkout by 12,000 workers brought London's giant Heathrow Airport to a near standstill today.

The mid-morning exodus by more than a fourth of the ground staff was the most ominous development so far in a wave of labor troubles which have hit the entire British aviation industry.

The Heathrow walkout, which lasted for several hours, kept take-offs to a minimum and forced incoming passengers to carry their own baggage.

The workers traveled to a sports field, where they voted to shut down Heathrow completely for 24 hours if any airline accepted the services of a Canadian-based airport ground-handling service.

The firm, General Aviation Services, has been awarded a contract by the British Airports Authorities

to perform such duties as towing equipment for the smaller airlines using Heathrow.

The BAA wants the services provided by one agency, in order to prevent the airport, which handles more international traffic than any other, from being choked with duplicated equipment.

Union leaders say redundancy is certain if GAS is allowed to function. They also object to foreign capital being used.

Also on the agenda at today's meeting was the position of the airport firemen, who are on strike for higher pay. Their officers are mulling the equipment during the day, but the terminal is idle at night.

The opposition Conservative party has called for a parliamentary debate on the nation's civil aviation industry. Many Con-

servatives were dismayed by last week's announcement that British United Airways, will be taken over by the state-run British Overseas Airways Corp.

The workers' meeting also agreed to support airport firemen in their two-week old strike, which has closed Heathrow at night, although the airport has maintained daytime flights with fire officers manning the tenders.

Airlines using Heathrow were accused today of disregarding passengers' safety by allowing "inadequate fire coverage" during the firemen's strike. A union circular said the fire officers were often old and unfamiliar with equipment.

The firemen's strike was scheduled to close the airport again at 11 p.m. tonight until 8 a.m. tomorrow.

Jail Now Preferred to Deportation

French Drug Drive Nets Americans

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 16.—Seven more Americans were arrested by the French police over the weekend for bringing hashish into the country. Like dozens of their predecessors, they contended that it was a police plant.

In a statement, one of the young men gave a typical explanation: They had been to Copenhagen in their Volkswagen camper bus and one of them had bought a candy bar.

Could they help it if the police found 750 grams of hash in their camp? Obviously it was a plant. The young men are now in a French prison awaiting trial.

If their case goes like the 50 others involving Americans that have come up recently in the Paris area, the seven will spend four months in prison before ever coming to trial. Then they will be convicted, maintaining to the end that it was a plant. About one-third eventually admit they bought the stuff to use. Sentences can range up to five years depending on the court's findings.

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Judge Cites Air of Danger In Delaying Rap Brown Case

BEL AIR, Md., March 16 (UPI).—The presiding judge at the riot and arson trial of H. Rap Brown adjourned the proceedings for another week today because of "an atmosphere of potential danger."

But he directed that Mr. Brown, 28, appear in court for the first time when it reconvenes March 24.

Circuit Court Judge Harry Dyer Jr. called the week's adjournment in response to defense pleas for an indefinite adjournment on grounds that two bombing incidents last week made it impossible for a fair trial.

Judge Dyer said he agreed that the explosions which killed two of Mr. Brown's black militant associates in their car and damaged the Dorchester County Courthouse in Cambridge, Md., "however they are related to this trial, have created an atmosphere of potential danger."

No More Postponements
But he said, "the defendant will be tried in Bel Air and there will be no more postponements unless the defendant himself persuades the court of their necessity." Mr. Brown has been missing since the first of the bombings last Monday night which killed his two friends.

Earlier in an emotionally charged courtroom debate, defense attorney William M. Kunstler asked Judge Dyer to postpone the trial indefinitely.

In making his appeal, Mr. Kunstler said, "no case is worth a single human life."

The trial of Mr. Brown was scheduled to resume with jury selection following a recess last week when the explosions happened.

Mr. Kunstler argued for the adjournment because the case was "baked in the blood of two men and the wreckage of the Dorchester County Courthouse."

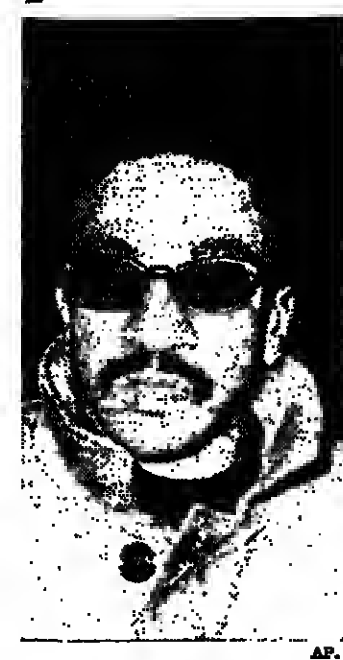
"It's utterly impossible to have a fair trial in this community at this time," he said. "These events have created a pall over the case. An aura of blood and falling bricks has permeated this case to such a degree that to continue it would be to fly in the face of all reason and logic."

"Can't Say Any More"
Mr. Kunstler broke down at the end of his argument. His voice cracked and there were tears in his eyes as he spoke of the death of his friend Ralph Featherstone in one of the explosions.

"I can't say any more," he told the judge. He sat down and put his head in his hands.

Assistant defense attorney Carl Broeze then rose to continue the defense appeal but Judge Dyer interrupted him.

"Wait a minute, Mr. Broeze," the judge said. Judge Dyer sat back in his chair, took a drink of water and stared at Mr. Kunstler in the silent courtroom.



H. Rap Brown

room. When Mr. Kunstler regained his composure several minutes later, the judge allowed Mr. Broeze to offer legal arguments for the adjournment.

Dynamite Sticks in Lake
AUBURN, N.H., March 16 (UPI).—Authorities are studying the possibility that 28 sticks of dynamite found in Massabesic Lake here yesterday may be linked to recent bombings in New York City, Police Chief Emerson Heald said today.

Two youths fishing from a bridge found the 28 dynamite sticks.

Chevron Seals Wild Oil Well Off Louisiana
NEW ORLEANS, March 16 (AP).—The fourth of seven wild wells shooting oil into the Gulf of Mexico off the Louisiana coast was sealed this morning and work continued on a relief well for the main producing well, a Chevron Oil spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the Coast Guard said winds were shifting rapidly in the gulf from northerly to southeasterly and then easterly, with a forecast calling for a shift back to northerly. The Coast Guard said this probably would result in the oil being moved around in a circle, endangering no land or the rich oyster beds.

A Chevron spokesman said, meanwhile, no timetable could be given for control of the three wells still out of control, one of them spewing only gas.

Senate Starts Full Debate On Carswell

Over 30 Senators Said to Oppose Him

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI).—The Senate moved into full debate on the Supreme Court nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell today, with supporters conceding that the opposition had gained some strength.

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, said: "Opposition is in the thirties against Carswell."

Today Sen. Scott consistently estimated fewer than 30 senators would vote against confirmation.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, saying that "as of now, Carswell is in the lead," predicted debate on the nomination would probably run into next week.

Sen. Scott said the lengthy debate last week on the Voting Rights Act and the large number of Southern-sponsored amendments to it were partly to blame for an erosion of Judge Carswell's support.

"We lost votes on the Democratic side because of their great dissatisfaction with the large number of amendments," Sen. Scott said.

Sen. Mansfield said a week or more of debate is in store. "It will be a filibuster, but not a long one. Maybe filibuster is the wrong word. It's more like extended debate," he said.

Judge Carswell's liberal opponents, who concede they do not have the power to block the nomination, hope to delay the vote long enough to build public pressure against the Florida judge and push some fence-sitters their way.

Many senators, including Sen. Mansfield, have not said how they intend to vote. But a survey indicated Judge Carswell would win confirmation if the vote were held today. Sen. Mansfield said he doubts the debate will change any minds, and as of now, "I'd say he had the votes."

45 of Faculty Arrested At Buffalo State U.
BUFFALO, N.Y., March 16 (AP).—Police arrested 45 faculty members at the State University at Buffalo on criminal contempt charges yesterday after they ignored a court order to end a sit-in in the acting president's office.

The demonstrators, who demanded to see the acting president, Peter F. Regan, said they were sympathetic with a student strike and objected to the presence of police on the campus.

South Africa is famous for its birds.

The big Boeing 707s of South African Airways. Rising from airports across the world. Speeding west from Australia. South from Europe. Down from America to Rio de Janeiro and east on the new Atlantic route. Heading back to South African sunsets, towering skyscrapers and warm waves lapping the shore. To big business in Johannesburg. And bigger game in Kruger National Park. Join the migration from New York, Sydney, London or any of the major cities in Europe. Take the bird with a Springbok on its tail.



See it your way
SAA

The Way of a Neutral

Prince Norodom Sihanouk is quite genuinely neutral; his primary concern is the independence and territorial integrity of Cambodia. If he hitherto has been harder on the United States than upon North Vietnam in his diplomacy, it is probably because it is easier to be bold to the Western colossus, which suffers from many inhibitions, than with his Communist neighbors, who have none. Then, too, it is more natural for an Asian nationalist to attack a non-Asian power than Asians, especially since the latter will be with him much longer than the former.

But the Cambodians, who have followed their prince and head of state loyally through many crises, are not blind to the fact that a large number of North Vietnamese regulars have set up housekeeping in their land, and move in and out with impunity—except the occasional bombing raid or artillery bombardment that pursues them across the frontier. Moreover, the Cambodian Khmers have a pride of ancestry and of nationality that are superior to the accidents of history that gave them, once, French masters, and now a mélange of warring neighbors.

Hanoi and, more mutedly, Moscow, have charged in effect that the recent rampages against the Vietnamese in Cambodia are part of a rightist plot, presumably stimulated by the CIA. Prince Sihanouk, in Paris, also initially took this tack. All seem to have overlooked the possibility that the Cambodians were simply taking Prince Sihanouk's

neutrality in deadly earnest; that they do not see why a small group of Americans who wandered into Cambodian territory by accident should be seized and eventually ceremoniously deported, while some 40,000 armed North Vietnamese were at free quarters on Cambodian soil. The prince recognized the point, finally, and asked the visitors to leave forthwith.

The Cambodians—and their leader, doubtless—are aware that North Vietnam, so wanton in its infringements of the sovereignty of Laos and Cambodia in war, is likely to be a dangerous neighbor in peace. The boundaries of the succession states of Indochina and the historic entities they represent are at least as obscure as those of the Balkans, after they emerged from Ottoman rule, and the difference between fierce nationalism and acquisitive imperialism is slight. Finally, when the Americans depart, there are still the conflicting interests and influences of the two Communist powers, the Soviet Union and China, to be resolved.

Cambodia, in a word, provides another illustration of the fact that the issues in Southeast Asia are not confined to those represented by the four delegations in Paris, as well as pointing up the implication that nationalism is not in the sole keeping of Hanoi. The way of the neutral in that part of the world is hard—and it is not the United States, or certainly not the United States alone, that is responsible for the difficulty.

Germany: The Twain at Last

East Germany's Communist rulers have apparently decided they could not take on the onus of sabotaging the projected discussions with West Germany at a time when Bonn was conducting extended conversations with Poland and Soviet Russia. Moscow may indeed have pointed this out to Walter Ulbricht, the East German leader.

In any case the historic meeting of East and West German heads of government—the first such get-together since the creation of the separate regimes 21 years ago—is now fixed for Thursday in Erfurt, East Germany. Simply the fact of such a meeting is tremendously exciting, even though prospects for early dramatic improvement in relations between the two parts of Germany are not promising.

The East Germans are claiming credit for

the concessions that will allow the talks to get under way; but it was Chancellor Willy Brandt who broke the deadlock at some risk by proposing that the two sides agree on a site other than Berlin. In effect, Brandt told East German Premier Willi Stoph it would be foolish to allow differences about West Berlin to "endanger the realization of the exchange of opinions which we both desire."

The risk is that the East Germans henceforth will claim that Brandt's willingness to bypass West Berlin en route to and from Erfurt indicates he really accepts their argument that Bonn's chancellor has no business even visiting West Berlin. Of course, Mr. Brandt cannot allow any such precedent, any more than he can, at this stage, consider the formal recognition of East Germany.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Ulbricht and Brandt

Moscow is likely to urge East Germany to show reasonableness in the impending talks with West Germany. But Bonn cannot count greatly on Moscow's pressure on the other side. The world of the satellites still has not recovered from the shock of the Czechoslovakia crisis. A possible revolt by Walter Ulbricht would be a far worse shock: it would be a catastrophe. And Moscow cannot risk pushing Ulbricht to revolt therefore it will pressure him, but with delicacy, and that is why Ulbricht has always resisted and will again arrogantly resist.

—From *Corriere della Sera* (Milan).

Rarely has the leader of an immensely wealthy and powerful country swallowed as much resentment and pride as Chancellor Brandt is doing. Premier Stoph, as executive of Moscow's repressive policy, is second only to party Secretary Ulbricht as an object of execration.

Mr. Brandt has staked his reputation on getting this meeting and on improving relations with Russia and the other satellites, and has made many concessions and unashamedly put himself in the position of supplicant.

Mr. Brandt hopes the easement of such rules as those governing over-the-border holiday visits, and restoration of telephone lines across Berlin will stop East and West Germany from becoming "foreign" to each other.

The trouble is that is precisely what Russia and the East German bosses want the two parts of the country to become—unless they become "neutralized" and united under Communist rule.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

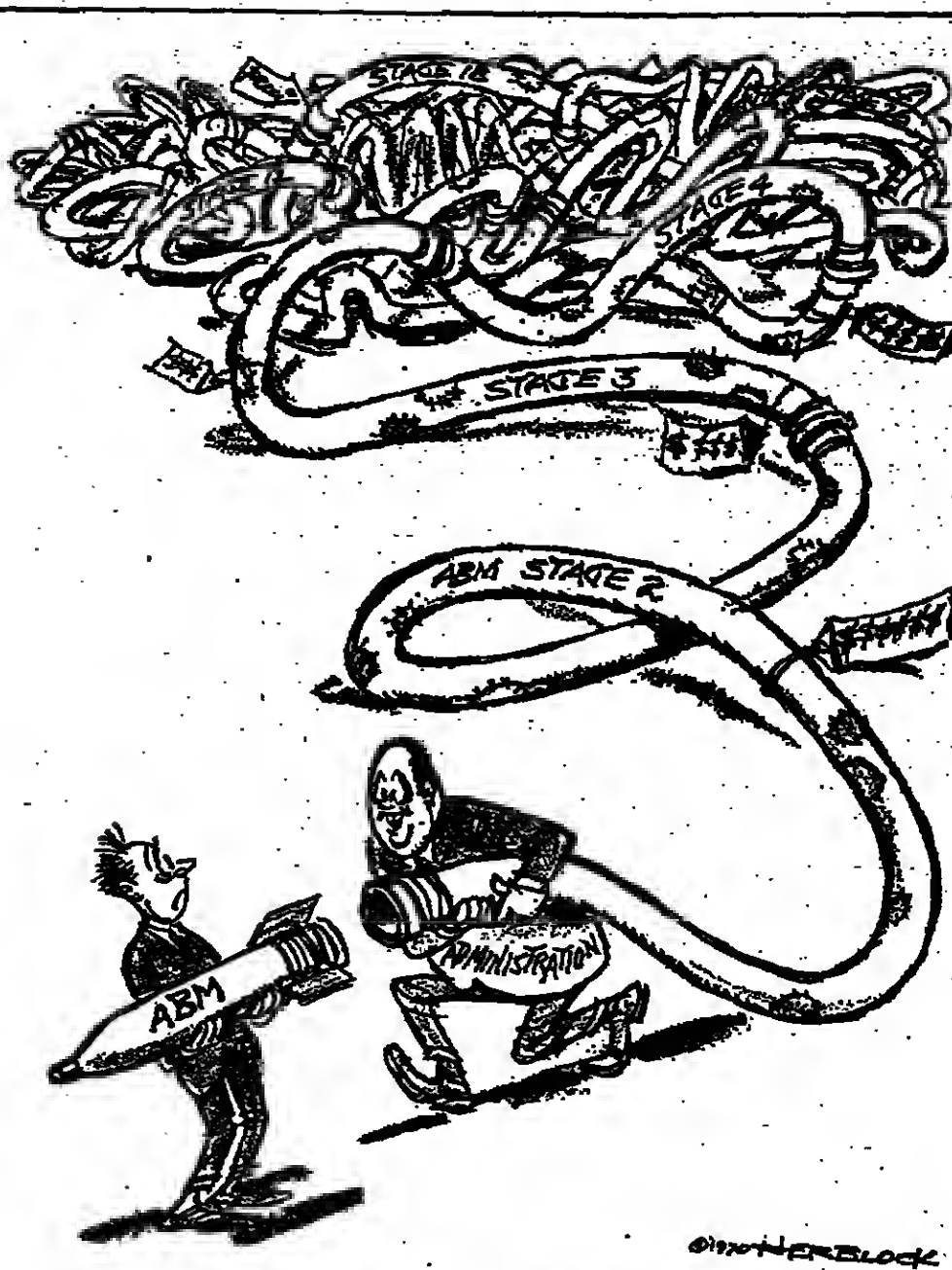
March 17, 1895

NEW YORK—Mr. Hannu Taylor, the United States Minister at Madrid, has presented to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs a demand for an apology and reparation on account of the Alliance affair, in which an American vessel was fired upon by a Spanish warship off Cuba. The dispatch sent by Secretary Gresham to Mr. Taylor says that the United States government expects on the part of Spain a prompt disavowal of this unauthorized act and a proper expression of regret.

Fifty Years Ago

March 17, 1920

WASHINGTON—Within the past 48 hours, there has been further correspondence between the President and Senator Hitchcock, in which the former rejected the latest Lodge compromise and all other modifications of the Lodge program which were presented to him in the hope of obtaining Democratic votes. While the correspondence has not been made public, it is known that the President feels that the real aim of the proposals is the nullification of the Peace Treaty.



'Now, Along With That Nozzle You Bought, You'll Need a Hose.'

The Urgent Task in Education

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—No one paid much attention to President Nixon's message to Congress "On Education Reform." Yet it may just possibly turn out to be his most important state paper to date.

It has one grave fault—an apparent lack of the really passionate commitment that this problem demands. Our most urgent national task is giving the children of the poor, and especially the children of the black minority, the kind of education that will fit them to be citizens with a full share. Yet the President defined this task with no urgency at all.

On the other hand, a long series of talks with the very able men who were ultimately responsible for the Nixon message have led to encouraging conclusions. For the first time since the Supreme Court's desegregation decision of 1954, above all, the nature of the task itself has been carefully thought through.

It is an appalling indictment of the doctrinaire emptiness of American sociologists and educational theorists that this should still have been necessary 15 years after the desegregation decision. Yet throughout that long period since 1954, the obviously needed practical groundwork has even been rather bitterly opposed for doctrinaire reasons.

Treated as Cure-All

This was because school integration was idiotically treated as an instantaneous educational cure-all—which it is not, and can never be. Instead of an essential national aim—which it must always be. For this reason, there was only one common-sense attempt, in New York City, to improve the schools where the children were. And this attempt was falsely demagogued and denounced until it was finally allowed to wither away, because of fear of a self-funding rationale for segregated schooling.

It is a melancholy history, reflecting grimly on large sections of the American academic community. But what mainly matters is the history's end result, which is that we do not really know, even today, how to give the children of the black ghettos a decent education.

Thus the heart of the President's message was a program for finding out how to do this job that has such terrible national urgency. The establishment of a national educational institute, for research pur-

poses, was proposed because leading educational theorists have repeatedly refused to get down into the hard-working mire of the Commission on Education. This was coupled with a plan to finance experimental school projects.

Feeble Funding

The already-noted lack of commitment was indicated, alas, by the allocation of no more than \$35 million to finance the experimental schools. Commissioner of Education James R. Allen at first asked for \$300 million. Yet Dr. Allen still believes the job can be done, in part through the more generously financed research institute.

Even now, fortunately, what is mainly needed to improve the schools where the children are should be reasonably clear to almost any practical-minded person. That found of common sense, William Raspberry, the liberal black columnist, has recently remarked that it is first of all useful to recognize that the schools have to take over much of the normal job of the families, at any rate in the very poorest ghetto neighborhoods.

This means taking children very early—probably no later than age two and a half—into voluntary kindergarten-creches. These would place first emphasis on tackling the language problem, which is always a major handicap in all ghetto schools, at the age when the problem is easy to solve. But they would also tackle the dietary and other health problems, which are now known to impair the intellectual development of the children of the very poor.

Full-time Teachers

After the kindergarten-creches, and prekindergarten, and true kindergarten, the children should then go on to grade schools carefully designed to permit teachers to teach full time, instead of spending three-quarters of their time just keeping order. This means more classrooms, far fewer children per class (probably not above 20 before grade six), and all sorts of remedial support. It may also mean much stricter concentration on the three Rs.

If the ghetto children are thus enabled to enter seventh grade reading and writing and signing, on average, like non-ghetto children, then the ongoing task in the junior high schools and high schools will be infinitely easier. But immense investments will also

be needed to improve the junior high schools and high schools, on the same principles above defined.

The President cannot be blamed for refusing to ask for billions to invest in school improvement, before proof is in hand that the job really can be done. But he and all the rest of us will be as blameworthy as murderers, if we hesitate at any sacrifice, if we boggie at any number of billions, once the needed proof is forthcoming—as it surely will be in the end.

Profit and Loss in the Health Business

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—George Schermer, of Washington, D. C., is a consultant on urban problems. This winter he and his wife came to London for a vacation. Shortly after their arrival, Schermer came down with a severe abdominal ailment. He went into Charles Cross Hospital, a well-regarded hospital, not far from Trafalgar Square in the middle of London.

Three weeks later Schermer had a major operation. It was another month before he was released from the hospital and flew home.

The cost to Schermer for those weeks in the hospital, the surgeon, the anesthetist, the endless laboratory tests, was zero. No one ever mentioned the subject of money.

"Although he was an American, Schermer was automatically treated under the National Health Service. That is the system of government-controlled medical care—socialized medicine, if you will—that has operated here since World War II.

Schermer was entitled to care, without any questions, simply because he was here. The Health Service decided long ago that it would take too much bureaucracy to try to separate this person from that, even visitors, in dealing with the sick.

The lack of questions and forms and rules in the handling of patients in Britain astounded Americans who came into contact with the system. Health Service doctors simply do not think about the patients' income.

"I thought there would surely be some questions," Schermer said after his experience. "At one point I told them it didn't seem alto-

gether right that the taxpayers of Britain should pay for me, but they said that was the system. The doctors told me that there is not enough money going into the system for research and other needs. But they said, 'We'll take care of you.' It was a relief, because we can do what we want to do, without worrying about what he can afford."

III in New York
Just imagine for a moment that a middle-class Briton had become ill in New York City. Suppose he had been taken, under similar emergency circumstances, to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The cheapest rate at St. Vincent's for a four-bed semiprivate room is now said to be \$35 a day plus \$40 for ancillary charges. The bed alone, for seven weeks, would have cost Schermer's British analogue upward of \$6,000.

Then there would be the doctors and a dozen costs not predictable in advance. A modest estimate for a seven-week illness in an American hospital, with surgery, would hardly be less than \$10,000.

Such figures are unimaginable to Englishmen. Inflation has not set in, here, on the cost of staying alive. Even outside the Health Service, private specialists charge fees that are modest by American standards.

Of course the getting to many hospitals is a shabby. In Charles Cross, Schermer was in a 15-bed ward, in a 100-year-old building—though he says the nursing care was better than in any American hospital he has known.

The philosophy of the National Health Service is fundamentally egalitarian. All people are equally entitled to medical care. While funds are plentiful for all the new hospitals and facilities needed, everyone is supposed to make do—although those who wish to, can pay for private care.

There are severe money problems in the Health Service. Doctors are paid on a salary basis, depend on the State for training, doctors from Britain and other underdeveloped Commonwealth countries.

But British medicine is good. And there is something a tangible benefit in treating sick people—being without regard to money. The middle-class man who works in a factory and finds himself with a doctor's bill and a stockbroker's profits.

When we adopt a system of national medical care, we shall have to accept the notion of government ownership and government limits on enrichment from the system. The demand will always be greater than the supply, and there is no ultimate alternative to the British view that there must be regulation to preserve decent minimal standards without bankruptcy for the individual or the state.

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U.S.S.R. (air)	7.00	12.00
Yugoslavia (air)	7.00	12.00

Alert Is Declared in Cyprus After Killing of Ex-Minister

NICOSIA, Cyprus, March 16 (UPI)—President Makarios called an emergency cabinet meeting today and ordered the police and the National Guard on special alert following the assassination of former Interior Minister Polykarpos Georgiadis last night.

Scheduled talks between leaders of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities were canceled. Extra guards were placed around the presidential palace, some of an administration attempt against Archbishop Makarios March 8.

President Makarios presided over the special session of the council of ministers. The meeting lasted



Polykarpos Georgiadis

Fanfani Eyes Effect of Crisis On Economy

ROME, March 16 (UPI)—Financial experts warned today that Italy needs a quick end to a 37-day government crisis if its economy is to emerge from its present doldrums.

Finance Minister Giacinto Bosco and Pietro Campilli, president of the advisory National Council of the Economy and Labor, gave their views to ex-Premier Amintore Fanfani, who is trying to build a new center-left coalition government.

Mr. Fanfani, who consulted with political leaders over the weekend, conferred with the experts today to determine what reforms can be carried out and at what cost. He then planned further talks with his own Christian Democrats, the Socialists, Unitarian Socialists and Republicans before reporting back to President Giuseppe Saragat sometime this week. Political observers said his chances of success are not great.

Social Climate

"There is no question but that we must re-establish a political and social climate that will allow us to resume that intense rhythm of progress which led Italy to become one of the leading nations in Europe," Mr. Campilli told newsmen after meeting Mr. Fanfani.

He said this is only possible if the government, businessmen and labor all show a sense of responsibility.

Mr. Bosco said there has been a "slight decline" in tax revenue instead of an expected increase. He said he felt "a government capable of restoring the confidence of the country would have favorable effects also in fiscal revenue."

Jewelry Firm Wins Its Point

Promise Her Anything But a Fake V...C....

By John L. Hess

PARIS, March 16 (NYT)—It is a very well-told tale of a modest means that, in its case, fake diamonds are a girl's best friend. But it is unwise to assure him that she will get as much joy from them as if they came from Van Cleef & Arpels.

To the grande maison on the Place Vendôme, this is a grave offense, and its lawyers proved recently that they were willing and able to pursue the offender beyond the grave.

It was during the Christmas season of 1965 that a weekly, Le Nouveau Candidat, offered some helpful shopping hints under the headline "give fakes." "All that glitters is not Van Cleef," it said, and it showed "this Van Cleef" jewelry available at one hundredth the price. Such copies added Le Nouveau Candidat, flattered the intelligence and taste of the wearer in a way no mere original could do.

Van Cleef was not amused. Its lawyers, who are nearly as busy as its goldsmiths, sued the owners of Le Nouveau Candidat. The weekly had since passed on. But, after exhausting all appeals, its publishers have finally been required to advertise in other journals the stern judgment of the courts.

In addition to the legal costs and the advertising, which would buy a respectable item even at Van Cleef, the publishers had to pay the jewelers \$6,000 for "bad faith and commercial denigration" and \$200 for abusing the trademark "Minaudière."

Van Cleef's lawyers are unquestionably the world's leading authorities on the word "minaudière," as Larousse, the lexicon-

five hours, but no statement was issued afterward.

Mr. Georgiadis was shot dead in a car about eight miles outside Nicosia after he reportedly made a telephone call.

There were conflicting reports about his actions. Police sources originally reported he received a telephone call from an unknown party who lured him to the assassination spot with a promise of information on the Makarios assassination attempt.

Security sources said today however that Mr. Georgiadis himself had made a phone call and agreed to a rendezvous.

He was accompanied by a Greek Cypriot police inspector, Kyriakos Patatakis. The sources said a short distance from the rendezvous Mr. Georgiadis asked the policeman to leave the car and drove on a short distance. Mr. Patatakis heard shots and when he got to the scene found Mr. Georgiadis dead, the sources said.

There were freely circulating reports in Nicosia today that Mr. Georgiadis was killed by two Greek Cypriot officers in Cyprus. These reports were said to have been issued by Mr. Patatakis, but he did not name the alleged killers. Mr. Patatakis was unhurt.

Police sources said Mr. Patatakis made a full report late last night direct to President Makarios. Soon afterward the president called senior police and army officers to an emergency meeting.

Mr. Georgiadis gave the slip to the police guards on his apartment to hold his fateful rendezvous, security sources said. They said he told his family that if there were any visitors or telephone calls they were to say he was indisposed.

The police investigated Mr. Georgiadis within hours of an attempt by unknown gunmen last week to shoot down President Makarios's personal helicopter. The police took away two revolvers from his house, and last Thursday a Nicosia court fined Mr. Georgiadis \$348 for unlawful possession of the revolvers and 15 rounds of ammunition.

The following day Mr. Georgiadis was taken off a plane as it was about to leave the island for Beirut. The police said certain persons, including Mr. Georgiadis, were being prevented from leaving the island during investigations into the Makarios murder attempt.

Mr. Georgiadis, known as a supporter of Enosis, or union with Greece, has been the target of Greek press attacks following speculation that it was an Enosis group that was responsible for the attempt on the archbishop's life.

Circles close to the former minister said he spent the last few days of his life in fear of assassination. He told friends the situation in Cyprus was "in the hands of irresponsible people."

Mr. Georgiadis's widow, relatives and the speaker of the Cypriot House of Representatives Glafkos Clerides, led hundreds of mourners today past his coffin, which lay in state in the main hall of the Nicosia Union of Fighters, the headquarters of former EOKA men, who fought the British for independence. The union announced tonight that he would be given a funeral tomorrow in Nicosia.

2 Die in Dutch Blast

ROTTERDAM, March 16 (Reuters)—One man was killed and two injured in an explosion at the Shell refinery in Pernis, near here, today. The blast occurred when a platinum reformer was put into use after being overhauled recently.



BIG CATCH—Gilbert Bonenfant poses proudly with the 450-pound grouper he caught with a spear gun off the Koumac reef, in the northern region of New Caledonia.

In Westminster Abbey Rite

Churches Formally Adopt New Bible

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—Nine British Protestant churches tonight formally adopted the New English Bible, which they had sponsored, at a colorful ceremony in historic Westminster Abbey.

Amidst trumpet fanfares and under the glare of television lights Queen Mother Elizabeth, standing in for her daughter, who is nominal head of the state Church of England, watched the church leaders receive their copies of the new translation.

Use of the new Bible is not obligatory in any of the churches concerned, but all will allow it to be used as an alternative to the King James Bible of 1611 where the pastor and congregation desire.

Archbishop Donald Coggan of York, remarking in his sermon that revision of the scriptures was an unending task, went on to say: "We don't pretend to give you a final edition of the Bible in the

English tongue. There can be no final edition. What we do offer is the best that British scholarship of the 20th century can offer."

The Rev. Charles H. Dodd, director of the 24-year project which was initiated by the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, handed copies of the new Bible, carried in by scholars of Westminster School, to Archbishop Michael Ramsey of Canterbury and leaders of the other churches.

The churches involved are, in addition to the state churches of England and Scotland, the Presbyterian Church of England, the churches of Wales, the Methodist Church of Great Britain, the Congregational Church in England and Wales, the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Society of Friends.

The Roman Catholic Church, which did not join in the venture,

was represented in the abbey by Bishop Christopher Butler, auxiliary Bishop of Westminster, who mounted the pulpit and read a section of the new Bible—1 Corinthians 12, 4-12, beginning: "There are varieties of gifts, but the same spirit."

S. African Clerics Assail New Bible's 'Mistranslations'

JOHANNESBURG, March 16 (NYT)—A group of South African clergymen today criticized the new English Bible for "blatant mistranslations of the Greek Scripture" and, for being too liberal.

A spokesman for the clergymen, the Rev. Brian Cross, an English-speaking minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, charged that some of the most important parts of the Bible had been mistranslated.

He cited a passage from the King James Bible: "All Scripture is inspired by God and profitable." The new version, "Every inspired Scripture has its use," said Mr. Cross, is in line with the liberal school of theology and implies that not all Scripture was inspired by God.

The group deplored the backing given the new Bible by the Bible Society of South Africa, which is largely subsidized by the Calvinist Dutch Reformed Church.

Spain Orders More Trials In Scandal

6 More Officials In Matesa Dealings

MADRID, March 16 (Reuters)—The former director-general of the state-owned Bank of Industrial Credit, Jose Gonzalez Robato, is among six more Spaniards ordered to stand trial by a judicial investigation into an alleged financial scandal that shook Spain last summer.

The six, all former top officials of government and state bodies, will face negligence charges.

On Friday, four senior officials of the bank were ordered to stand trial on charges of accepting bribes.

Textile Firm Cited

The case, which involves the alleged misuse by the textile machine firm Matesa of official export credits amounting to nearly \$144 million was first disclosed in the press.

The cabinet ordered a full investigation last August, and Mr. Robato was replaced as the bank's director-general.

The new men ordered to stand trial also include Tomas Galan Arguello, former secretary-general of the Industry Ministry; Alvaro Razono Comas, former top Commerce Ministry official; Juan Bautista Ginebra Torra, former director-general of commercial expansion in the Commerce Ministry; Juan Antonio Ortiz Gracia, former director of the Institute of Long-term and Medium-Term Credit, attached to the Finance Ministry; and Angel Gutierrez Martinez.

The Supreme Court said these men had belonged to the executive committee of the Bank of Industrial Credit or the executive council of the Credit Institute.

Charging them under a section of the penal code, it said there were "reasonable indications" that, while working for these organizations, they had, by neglect or lack of diligence, allowed other people to grant improper credits to Matesa.

The court said that it also put into motion legal machinery for the prosecution of a deputy in the Spanish Cortes (parliament).

Matesa president Juan Vila Reyes, his brother Fernando and two other executives of the firm are already under arrest awaiting trial on fraud charges.

Israeli Airliner Film

TEL AVIV, March 16 (Reuters)—Israeli security agent Mordechai Rachamim, who opened fire on the attackers of an Israeli airliner at Zurich airport in February, 1968, will star in a film called "The Hunt," based on the incident. Mr. Rachamim was acquitted by a Swiss court in December on a charge of killing in "extenuating circumstances" an Arab commando who attacked the plane.

Opposition to Be at Cabinet Talks

Brandt to Report to Bundestag On Day After Stoph Meeting

BONN, March 16 (UPI)—Chancellor Willy Brandt will report to the West German parliament the morning after his first encounter Thursday with East German Premier Willi Stoph, his spokesman announced today.

Mr. Brandt also invited Rainer Barzel, parliamentary leader of the Christian Democratic opposition, to take part in a cabinet meeting following Mr. Brandt's return from the Stoph meeting and his report to the Bundestag.

The chancellor conferred today with leaders of his own Social Democratic party and of Foreign Minister Walter Scheel's Free Democratic party, then had a private meeting with Mr. Barzel.

A special meeting of the cabinet was scheduled for tomorrow morning.

In all cases, discussion centered on the draft Mr. Brandt wrote at home yesterday for his opening statement when he sits down across Germany's "garden city" of Erfurt Thursday morning.

State Secretary Conrad Ahlers, Mr. Brandt's spokesman, told a news conference he believes the meeting will begin with the exchange of statements of principle by the two heads of government.

Mr. Brandt is going to Erfurt aboard a special six-car train leaving Bonn late Wednesday, and it to cross the demarcation line at Gerstungen, south of Kassel, early Thursday. In addition to his staff, about 40 West German journalists will accompany the chancellor on his train.

State Secretary Egon Bahr, Mr. Brandt's closest adviser on Communist affairs, returned today from his second round of talks in Moscow with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. Mr. Bahr will participate in tomorrow's cabinet meeting, Mr. Ahlers said.

Both the West German talks with Moscow and Warsaw are in recess, and the course they take when they resume probably will depend on the outcome of the Erfurt meeting, political sources said.

Mr. Brandt told the Bundestag several weeks ago he had made up his mind Bonn could negotiate limited agreements with the rest of the Warsaw Pact countries only if it simultaneously made such arrangements with East Germany. Previous Bonn governments have attempted to isolate East Germany from its Communist partners.

Astronauts in Burma

RANGOON, Burma, March 16 (UPI)—U.S. Apollo astronauts Charles Conrad, Richard Gordon and Alan Bean arrived here today for a brief visit. The astronauts, who were to have left for Cambodia tomorrow, cancelled the trip and will leave Wednesday for Djakarta.

Karmann, builder of the Ghia, BMW and Porsche, is now building the American Motors' Javelin.

The Javelin 79-K made its first public showing at the Paris Auto Show in October 1968.

Regular production began at the Karmann plant in Rheine, West Germany the following month.

This plant is one of the most modern in Europe and is ideally located near the Dutch border, giving it easy access to port facilities.

Karmann's production efforts in behalf of American Motors will be directed toward European taste and include special paint application and interior trim modifications.

The Karmann built Javelin will have a 232 cubic-inch, six-cylinder engine and a floor mounted three speed manual gear shift as standard equipment.

The Javelin also offers as optional a 290 and 343 cubic-inch V-8 engine with a floor mounted automatic shift set in a wood-grain console.

Now, when you buy a Javelin through your American Motors dealer, you won't have to wait three months to get it.

But first contact any of the distributors listed below. He'll tell you where you can buy a Javelin. Or if you wish, a Rambler, Rebel, Ambassador, or AMX.

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British Trade Bank Into Red In February

But Government Notes Surplus in Long Term

LONDON, March 16 (UPI)—Britain's foreign trade lost some of its luster in February and the difference between what the country bought and sold moved into the red for the first time in six straight months of reports shot up to a new high in February, while exports moved back to a surplus of \$1.7 billion.

Exports were \$1.7 billion, imports \$3.4 billion, and the balance of payments was \$1.7 billion in surplus. The average monthly surplus in the three months ended February was \$1.2 billion, a high as in the preceding three months.

Shipping Impact
February, imports rose 2 percent above the average of the three months and both exports and volume were up, officials said. Imports of ships and other vessels for several months ended in February, and such a rise was widely from month to month, officials said.

Long-Term Surplus
The overall trade position in the three months showed that the balance was still in the black, officials said. The average monthly surplus in the three months ended February was \$1.2 billion, a high as in the preceding three months.

Swiss Act to Cut Back Foreign Worker Influx

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, March 16 (UPI)—The Swiss government, in an attempt to head off a more drastic solution, today imposed a new system of restrictions on the number of foreigners allowed to work in the country.

Hereafter, only 40,000 foreign workers will be admitted each year. Since 75,000 or 80,000 return home every year, this will gradually reduce the total, a spokesman in Bern declared.

The labor shortage created by Switzerland's boom economy, which has enabled the Swiss to turn down unattractive jobs as high-way workers, laborers in steel mills, and waiters, is the basic cause of the problem. Swiss employers have had to import Italians, Spaniards, and other Europeans to do the work.

Number of Foreigners Increases
Despite restrictions imposed by the federal government over the past three years, the number of foreign workers has continued to increase, to 800,000 at present. As a result, the total number of foreign residents, including students and retired persons, but not personnel of international organizations, rose last year to 871,785, nearly 16 percent of the total population.

Finland Walking a Tightrope In EEC, Nordic Union Talks

By John M. Lee

HELSINKI, Finland, March 16 (UPI)—Finland is having trouble plotting a course amid the cross-currents of European economic integration.

Membership in the European Economic Community, with its commitment to eventual political cooperation, has been rejected by Finland in line with its policy of doing almost anything to maintain cordial relations with its powerful neighbor, the Soviet Union.

Instead, Finland has thrown itself enthusiastically into negotiations with its Scandinavian neighbors—Sweden, Denmark and Norway—for greater economic cooperation and a common external tariff, or customs union, known as Nordex.

The Russians have not expressed the objections to Nordex which they have to the Common Market. But they have withheld outright endorsement, leaving it to the Finns to tie themselves in knots anticipating any Soviet reservations.

This is apparently what has happened over the last three months. Finnish policy has been based by twists and turns, with the Social Democratic Premier, Mauno Koivisto, pressing on, and Foreign Minister, Ahti Karjalainen, aligned to the Center party, and President

Urho Kekkonen, with his ultra-friendly Soviet line, urging caution. The upshot seems to be that Finland intends to go ahead with Nordex—but with reservations that should placate the Russians. The rate of progress could be influenced by Premier Koivisto's position following today's election results.

To the surprise of many observers, the four Scandinavian premiers compromised on certain customs exemptions and agreed last month to a Nordex treaty. This now must be formally signed and must be ratified by the four parliaments.

However, it is the possibility of Nordex as a bridge to the Common Market that prompted last-minute Finnish reservations.

In December Finland broke off Nordex talks. In January, it announced it was ready to proceed, with reservations. February saw a reluctant move to negotiate until after the March elections, followed by negotiation and agreement.

As matters now stand, Finland has reserved the right "to desist from applying the treaty even without notice of abrogation if another party has decided to join the EEC and thereby change the conditions for cooperation," as Mr. Karjalainen explained it recently.

Company Reports

Readway Express

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 211.9 163.8
Profits (millions)... 7.85 7.50
Per Share... 1.60 1.53

Tinklen Roller Bearing

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 34.59 34.14
Profits (millions)... 3.26 3.20
Per Share... 1.36 1.29

Triangle Industries

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions)... 167.24 147.19
Profits (millions)... 2.84 4.06
Per Share (diluted)... 1.36 1.89

AMF Seeks Name Change

NEW YORK, March 16 (Reuters)—American Machine and Foundry Co. said it will ask shareholders at the annual meeting April 28 to approve changing the firm's name to AMF Inc.

Hot Issue: Funds' Bonus System

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

NEW YORK (UPI)—One of the hottest subjects in mutual fund circles these days is that of so-called "performance" or "incentive" fees that some money managers can collect if they do better than certain market averages.

The list of funds operating on this principle has spurred to about 150 from 14 prior to 1965 (and only 71 as of last July 61). This increase has sparked the long-simmering, but mostly professional, debate about the merits of a concept that some critics attacked as a "heads-we-win, tails-you-lose" deal for the manager.

Typically, a manager of an incentive-type fund receives a basic 0.5 percent of its assets, plus a bonus if the fund's value per share increases more, or falls less than the Dow Jones industrial average, the Standard & Poor's 500 or 425 stock indexes, the New York Stock Exchange Composite Index or some combination of these.

Often a Penalty Clause
Often there is also a penalty for poor performance that may or may not be equal to the possible rewards. One year has

been the standard period for measuring performance—and therefore the fees.

The Securities and Exchange Commission's view is that, while it has "never been against giving the good guys more money," as a spokesman put it recently, many of the arrangements are unfair.

On the record for 1969, SEC chairman E. A. Tamm told a congressional committee that "the payment of performance fees has not necessarily purchased the performance."

Some industry observers note that shareholders of a few funds paid an incentive fee last year to managers who produced losses for them.

Outlook Is for More
Nevertheless, it appears that performance fees will grow in importance from the substantial levels of today.

The SEC, which in 1966 proposed to eliminate the exception in the Investment Advisers Act that permits investment companies to use performance fees, has modified its position. The mutual fund "reform" bill, still under consideration, contains only an "equal up and down" provision that stipulates

that possible penalties match possible bonuses.

A number of funds have introduced incentive fees that are calculated monthly on the basis of performance over the preceding 12 months, while some others are investigating the use of periods longer than a year.

These moves appear to reflect the widely swinging stock markets in recent years—a roaring bull market in 1967, followed by a sharp decline in 1969.

Proponents of performance fees say that it is a good idea to further identify the interests of the managers and the shareholders, holding that the shareholder should be delighted to pay a few cents more in fees for additional growth measured in dollars.

They also believe that incentives are necessary to attract and hold good portfolio managers and to give small, new funds a chance to carve out a place for themselves in competition with the multi-billion-dollar giants.

But critics point to what they consider a natural temptation for fund managers to "play it safe" if the fund is doing well toward the end of a period and, conversely, to "crash-boost" if it is lagging.

People in Business

Lockheed Aircraft Corp. has named Maurice M. Egan corporate vice-president for the European area, to be based in Paris. C. H. Kohn, European director in charge of the Paris office, continues in this capacity, reporting to Mr. Egan.

Thomas E. Woods has been named senior director, international

finance, for Trans World Airlines. Paul Nemech becomes controller for TWA's international region. Both men will be headquartered in Paris.

Managing director of Texaco's British subsidiary Carl D. Hall has been named chief executive officer of Texaco Ltd., replacing Sir Edward Bertham, who is retiring.

Volume Down on Investor Apathy

'Blue Monday' Strikes Again on Wall Street

By Vartan G. Vartan

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these computer-oriented issues had plunged 14 6/8 points last week. As investors worried over high interest rates, signs of a worsening economy and prospects for unfavorable first-quarter earnings at many companies, the Big Board ended with 1,015 declines. Only 218 stocks managed to close with gains.

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Often a Penalty Clause
Often there is also a penalty for poor performance that may or may not be equal to the possible rewards. One year has

been the standard period for measuring performance—and therefore the fees.

The Securities and Exchange Commission's view is that, while it has "never been against giving the good guys more money," as a spokesman put it recently, many of the arrangements are unfair.

On the record for 1969, SEC chairman E. A. Tamm told a congressional committee that "the payment of performance fees has not necessarily purchased the performance."

Some industry observers note that shareholders of a few funds paid an incentive fee last year to managers who produced losses for them.

Outlook Is for More
Nevertheless, it appears that performance fees will grow in importance from the substantial levels of today.

The SEC, which in 1966 proposed to eliminate the exception in the Investment Advisers Act that permits investment companies to use performance fees, has modified its position. The mutual fund "reform" bill, still under consideration, contains only an "equal up and down" provision that stipulates

that possible penalties match possible bonuses.

A number of funds have introduced incentive fees that are calculated monthly on the basis of performance over the preceding 12 months, while some others are investigating the use of periods longer than a year.

These moves appear to reflect the widely swinging stock markets in recent years—a roaring bull market in 1967, followed by a sharp decline in 1969.

Proponents of performance fees say that it is a good idea to further identify the interests of the managers and the shareholders, holding that the shareholder should be delighted to pay a few cents more in fees for additional growth measured in dollars.

They also believe that incentives are necessary to attract and hold good portfolio managers and to give small, new funds a chance to carve out a place for themselves in competition with the multi-billion-dollar giants.

But critics point to what they consider a natural temptation for fund managers to "play it safe" if the fund is doing well toward the end of a period and, conversely, to "crash-boost" if it is lagging.

People in Business

Lockheed Aircraft Corp. has named Maurice M. Egan corporate vice-president for the European area, to be based in Paris. C. H. Kohn, European director in charge of the Paris office, continues in this capacity, reporting to Mr. Egan.

Thomas E. Woods has been named senior director, international

finance, for Trans World Airlines. Paul Nemech becomes controller for TWA's international region. Both men will be headquartered in Paris.

Managing director of Texaco's British subsidiary Carl D. Hall has been named chief executive officer of Texaco Ltd., replacing Sir Edward Bertham, who is retiring.

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Market Summary

March 16, 1970

Most Active—New York		
	Vol	Close
C Financial	255,500	6 1/4
R Rich	117,708	6 1/4
W Schaef	106,265	6 1/4
W Schaef	82,300	4 1/2
W Schaef	65,700	6 1/4
O Oil NY	63,400	5 1/4
NJ	50,800	2 1/4
S Sel	40,000	30 1/8
Cum	39,200	2 1/4
S Sel	39,100	22 1/8
Tel	31,900	5 1/8
Tel	25,400	2 1/4
Tel	25,100	5 1/4
W ON	24,300	23 1/8
Drug	20,900	3 1/4
Advances, all stocks	8,810,000	shs.
Revolutions, 15 stocks	1,194,000	shs.
Volume, 15 stocks	13,45	percent
Lowest average price, 15 stocks	233.48	
New 1976 highs, 15 stocks	159, 133	
Highs changed, 315		
Advances, 315; declines, 1,015;		
unchanged, 315.		
Y. stock index—48.45		0.51;
Industrial: 00.45	—47.5	transfer

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Estate Bookers Corporation

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ebco II
(formerly Eastman Dillon)

A more aggressive Trust specializing in land and land-development investments aiming at substantial capital gains.

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Eastbook is a cooperative endeavor of:
Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Company (with over 75 years of real estate experience) and Bookers Corporation.

See your banker or dealer.

Industries	98.16	94.45	95.02	—
Railroads	37.22	26.72	36.97	—
Utilities	58.82	57.66	57.57	—

		Buy	Sell	5%
March 13	.....	309,151	359,305	3
March 12	.....	298,080	370,277	6
March 11	.....	340,000	374,424	4

1979

	Yest.	Prev.	High
Amsterdam	124.1	123.2	124.1
Brussels	91.92	92.05	92.75
Frankfurt	145.11	154.61	169.10
London 30/...	394.1	397.5	422.6
London 500	101.71	103.30	103.77
Paris	70.03	70.38	72.67
Paris	100.5	101.1	107.5
Sydney	613.04	101.45	653.48
Tokyo (a)...	181.30	181.37	183.80
Tokyo (c)...	2459.89	2459.46	2470.22
Wurich	339.2	339.7	350.0

(a) New. (c) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

March 28, 1970		Price	Yen	
Mahl Glass	...	157		Matsu Y Ind.
Amazon	...	260		Matsu Wk
Prin Frink	...	320		Matsu Wk
Bank	...	386		Matsu Wk
Photo	...	7611		Matsu & Co.
Yakawa E	...	410		Mitsubishi
Itachi	...	128		Nippon Sec.
Enda	...	358		Shinde
Yokoh	...	151		Sony Corp.
air Liner	1,680			Suntomo Ec.
Socp	...	307		Takata Marine
Yama E	...	680		Takata Chem.
Yokoh	...	290		Telma
Yokoh	...	290		Tokyo Marine
Yokoh	...	290		Tory Rayo.
Yokoh	...	290		Tokyo Motor.

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Exchange Commission

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Situation of the Portfolio at 31.12.69:
\$us 20.081.481 (79,2%) in Japan
\$us 5.314.609 (20,1%) in Australia

**PERFORMANCE RECORD: + 67,7 %
in one year (Net asset value)**

1.10.1968: \$us 23,08
31.12.1968: \$us 23,11 + 0,2%
27.6.1969: \$us 29,03 + 25,8%
31.10.70: \$us 38,74 + 67,9%

The prices are daily quoted in this
newspaper.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

Date of issue : December 10, 1989



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BANQUE DE L'UNION PARISIENNE - C.F.C.B.		BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS BELGIQUE
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BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.	BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.	BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.
BANQUE LOUIS-DREYFUS & CIE	BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS	BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
BERLINER HANDELS-GESellschaft	B. METZLER BEEL, SOHN & CO.	BURKHARDT & CO.
CHARTERHOUSE JAPHET & THOMASSEN	CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE	C.G. TRINKAUS
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE	CREDIT GENERAL DE BELGIQUE S.A. DE BANQUE	COMMERZBANK
DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK	DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK	DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE-DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK
DEWAAY, CORTVRIJNDEN INTERNATIONAL S.A.	DRESDNER BANK	DREXEL HARRIMAN RIPLEY INTERNATIONAL S.A. r.l.
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H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V.	HILL, SAMUEL & CO.	INVESTORS BANK LUXEMBOURG S.A.
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		S.G. WARBURG & CO.

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POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The Spring National Championships of the American Contract Bridge League began Friday in Portland, Ore. The two competitors who traveled farthest are Australians, Jessel Rothman and Rodolfo Rodolfo of Sydney, a member of the strong Aussie team that inflicted two defeats on an unofficial American team in a "Down Under" event last month.

The diagrammed deal was played in one of the minor matches on that occasion. Both South players opened with two no-trump. The American North simply raised to three no-trump, rejecting the opportunity to use Stayman, and an inferior contract was reached.

West led the club ace and continued the suit. When the clubs broke four-four South was certain that he would make the remaining tricks easily, using the fourth round of hearts to make a diamond trick.

So when East shifted to a spade South put up the spade ace and confidently played the heart ace. When East showed out on the heart lead, he was somewhat crestfallen: there was no way to get the lead to dummy and he could only make his six top tricks. As he had discarded his small spade on the fourth club lead, the defense made a heart trick and two spade tricks as well as the four clubs.

When the hand was replayed, the South Australian player in the North position used Stayman and his partner played in four hearts. This seems to be a certainty, but the bad trump division gave the defenders a chance.

West cashed his two club winners and shifted to the diamond nine. He knew that he would make a trump trick and hoped

NORTH (D)	
♠ 1074	
♥ 9742	
♦ QJ104	
♣ Q8	

WEST	
♠ J3	
♥ 1086	
♦ 982	
♣ AKJ2	

EAST	
♠ K8862	
♥ 7653	
♦ 9743	
♣ 9743	

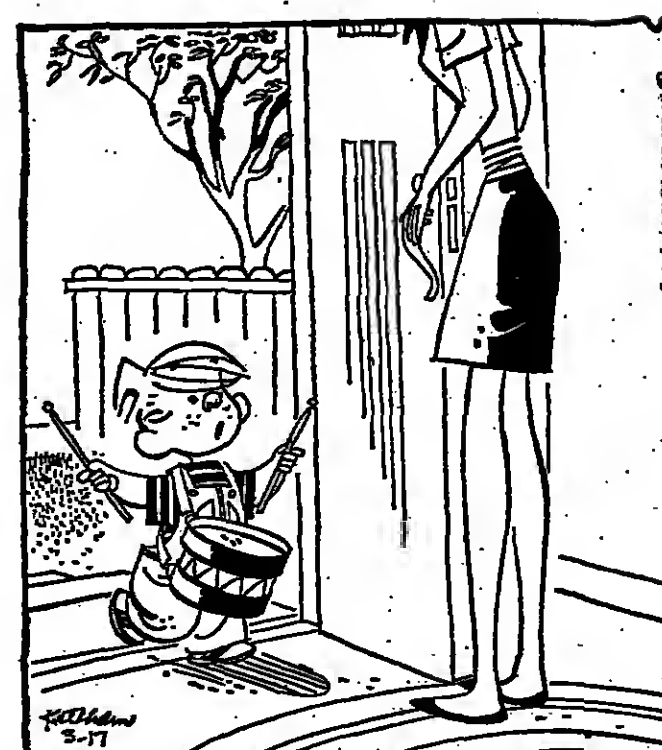
SOUTH	
♠ AQ5	
♥ AKQ53	
♦ AK	
♣ 1065	

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:	
North	East
Pass	Pass
3 ♣	3 ♣
4 ♣	Pass

West led the club king.	
♠	♥
♦	♣

Solution to Previous Puzzle

CASCA	JADE	SPAN
REELS	ALISA	CAISE
LINEAL	WHAT	RUMS
MEMBER	ELLET	
PEARS	ELBOWS	
GAS	PIE	SLAB
ALUM	LADY	KILLER
PAIRED	KIN	READY
FIFTYCENTS	TRICK	
KEAR	WHITTY	
ASTORIAN	RECOPIER	
UTUDD	MYTHOLOGY	
LIPOD	SARI	YERRE
ETAL	OTIIC	UCKREA
ROLLE	WATCS	OKIAYS



EVERYBODY CHASES ME OUT OF THEIR YARDS. YOU THINK I GOT BAD BREATH?

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROMIN	USHOE	GANOLS	ATRLA
IN THE			

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: LOOSE CAMEL BAITER EXCITE

Answer: What a fat man in a telephone booth might suggest - A CLOSE CALL

BOOKS

THE NEW ENGLISH BIBLE

Standard edition with the Apocrypha
1,824 pp. \$9.95. New York: Oxford Press and Cambridge University Press.

Reviewed by Robert M. Grant

(Second of two parts; the first appeared in yesterday's edition.)

I think the translators are especially successful when their texts have to do with ordinary human affairs. The older versions let Ecclesiastes, "the preacher," talk like a preacher and say, "Cast your bread upon the waters, for you will find it after many days." Highly unlikely! The "speaker" of N.E.B. comes to the point, "Send your grain across the sea, and in time you will get a return." Apophorians like those of "Poor Richard" come clear in Ecclesiastes: "Never consult a woman about her rival or a coward about war, a merchant about a bargain or a buyer about a sale." Such renderings are fresh, vivid and intelligible. So is the love poetry of the Song of Songs, now divided among the various speakers and not referred to Christ and the church.

In the New Testament (first published in 1961 and now revised) as in the Old, the translators produce effects, not word for word renderings. In John as in Genesis they write English, not an odd mixture of English with Greek. "When all things began, the Word already was." The Word dwelt with God, and what God was, the Word was. The Word, then, was with God at the beginning, and through him all things came to be; no single thing was created without him. In the letters of Paul, I feel there are phrases at certain points, but this feeling is partly due to habitual acceptance of the unintelligible.

Two of the beauties show how the N.E.B. makes good use of paraphrase. In King James, Matthew 5:3 reads, "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." The parallel beatitude in Luke 6:20 reads, "Blessed be ye poor, for yours is the kingdom of God." N.E.B. paraphrases to bring out the full effect of the difference between the two. "How blessed are those who know their need of God; the kingdom of heaven is theirs" (Matthew); "How blessed are you who are in need; the kingdom of God is yours" (Luke).

In some instances one might be more critical. Paul's sort, literally "Dish," becomes "low nature" or "thick-skinned nature." Did he think in terms like those? What is a lower nature? Again, is "how blessed" an improvement over "blessed"? And is "thy name be hallowed" really better than "hallowed be thy name"? The use of "thy" and other forms of "thou" is welcome in prayer and other forms of address to God. According to Genesis, God created man in his own image; but he is not simply another person to be addressed as "you." The Bible is not a contemporary document in the sense that it is on the level of ordinary, daily life. It is a book of the extraordinary, full of strange and awesome events and considerations. As a whole it provides the historical sweep of the Hebrew-Christian revelation of God.

A translation of the Bible can be fully adequate only if it points through itself and beyond its readers to the mystery of the sacred and the numinous. Its language must not be commonplace, but it must be comprehensible. The language of the New English Bible meets this test. The university presses of Oxford and Cambridge have presented it in a format that assists understanding and gives pleasure to the eye. Form and content work together to stimulate and challenge the reader.

Mr. Grant is a professor of The New Testament at the University of Chicago Divinity School. He is the author of the forthcoming "Augustine to Constantine" and wrote this review for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

An advance based on reports from more than 25 bookstores in 24 U.S. cities. Figures in right hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This week Last week

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CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS		
1 Tree	27 Africans	26 Protracted period
2 Wasted	28 Putrefaction	28 "Read—good books lately?"
10 Branch of the Rhine	29 Old song hit	29 Spend sparingly
14 Nitrogen, in chemistry	30 Iron oxide	31 "You're the One—For"
15 Miss's profession: Abbr.	31 Settled	32 "South Pacific" song subject
16 Song	32 Glad to hear	33 Dividing membranes
17 Disturbances	33 Shanty word of disapprobation	34 Prohibit
18 Sailing vessels	34 Vortex	35 City in Turkey
20 Old song hit	37 Eat into	36 Altitudes: Abbr.
22 Spanish Mrs.	DOWN	
23 Only	1 Autos	37 Some demonstrators
24 Spar	2 "South Pacific" singer	38 Capuchin monkey
27 Medical patient	3 Condemn	39 Adjusted in a way
28 Clears away	4 Bear witness to	40 Composer Johnny
29 Sash	5 Secretary of the Army	41 High-pitched
30 Reserve supply	6 Endure	42 Look up to
31 Anatomical sheaths	7 Music group: Abbr.	43 Fogless songstress
32 Old song hit	8 Design	44 "To Me"
34 Old word for a Cenozoic period	9 Pronoun	45 River to Yellow Sea
35 Planet	10 Odysseus, for one	46 Legal document
36 Keep: Abbr.	11 Scope	47 TV program
37 Not kosher, in Jewish law	12 Visionary	48 River of song
38 Sacred Egyptian bull	13 Girl	49 Exotic statu
40 City near Phoenix	14 Poetic preposition	50 Scottish
	21 Front	
	24 Sacred song	
	25 Regard with repugnance	

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Answers to yesterday's crossword puzzle

Across: 1. Tree: Cedar; 2. Weated: Waxed; 3. Branch of the Rhine: Moselle; 4. Nitrogen in chemistry: Ammonia; 5. Miss's profession Abbr.: Ms.; 6. Song: "I Wanna Be Like You"; 7. Disturbances: Riots; 8. Sailing vessels: Schooners; 9. Old song hit: "Swanee River"; 10. Spanish Mrs.: Doña; 11. Only: Solely; 12. Spar: Sprocket; 13. Medical patient: Patient; 14. Clears away: Clears; 15. Sash: Belt; 16. Reserve supply: Reserve; 17. Anatomical sheaths: Catheters; 18. Old song hit: "Swanee River"; 19. Old word for a Cenozoic period: Mesozoic; 20. Planet: Mars; 21. Keep: Abbr.: Keep; 22. Not kosher, in Jewish law: Pork; 23. Sacred Egyptian bull: Apis; 24. City near Phoenix: Scottsdale.

Down: 25. Africans: Niggers; 26. Protracted period: Prolonged; 27. Old song hit: "Swanee River"; 28. Iron oxide: Rust; 29. Spend sparingly: Frugal; 30. "Glad to hear": "I'm glad"; 31. "You're the One—For": "You're the One"; 32. "South Pacific" song subject: "You're a Good Man, Brother"; 33. Dividing members: Dividers; 34. Prohibit: Ban; 35. City in Turkey: Istanbul; 36. Altitudes Abbr.: Feet; 37. Some demonstrators: Rioters; 38. Capuchin monkey: Capuchin; 39. Adjusted in a way: Adjusted; 40. Composer Johnny: Johnny; 41. High-pitched: High; 42. Look up to: Admire; 43. Fogless songstress: Fogless; 44. "To Me": "To Me"; 45. River to Yellow Sea: Yellow; 46. Legal document: Deed; 47. TV program: "The Tonight Show"; 48. River of song: "The River"; 49. Exotic statu: Exotic; 50. Scottish: Scottish.

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